

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, AUG. 3, 1904.

NEW SERIES, NO. 331.—VOLUME LIV.—NO. 31.

Farmers' Alliance Meeting.

In order to retain its charter the Farmers' Alliance held a meeting yesterday in this city, at which dues were paid and officers were elected. Practically no business was transacted, but the Alliance has no idea whatever of dissolving, but will endeavor in the near future to introduce new life into the organization, which was originally brought about for the mutual protection and improvement of the agriculturists. The officers now are: D. F. Edger, of Lexington, president; Dr. O. P. Goodwin, vice president; J. F. Nesbitt, of Lancaster, secretary and treasurer; Dr. J. L. Shuler, of Lexington, W. P. Caskey, of Lancaster, and J. A. Lewis, of Horry, executive committee. The following counties were represented: Lexington, A. S. Frick; Dorchester, W. N. Campbell; Laurens, O. P. Goodwin; Anderson, J. B. Douthett; York, W. N. Elder; Williamsburg, W. F. Kennedy; Oconee, W. M. Fennell; and Lancaster, J. R. Thompson.—The Columbia State, July 29.

COTTON SEED HULLS FOR SALE.

A LOT OF HULLS at Seneca Mill for sale at 50 cents per 100 pounds. These hulls must be moved at once. Yours truly,
LUTHER A. MOORE.
July 29, 1904.

GINNERY FOR SALE CHEAP.

OWING to some changes in my business I offer for sale my entire GINNERY, located at Cross Roads, in Oconee county, three acres of land, two buildings and a new up-to-date 270 Saw Ginnery, 1902 model system. Call on or write to
LUTHER A. MOORE.
Seneca, S. C.
July 29, 1904.

J. H. MOORE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
Calls left at residence or J. H. Darby's Drug Store will receive prompt attention, DAY OR NIGHT.
Phones: Residence 93, Drug Store 13.
12-3-04

Dr. W. F. Austin, DENTIST,
SENECA, S. C.
Office Over J. W. Byrd & Co.
I AM NOW IN MY OFFICE EVERY DAY.
PHONE NO. 51.

Dr. G. C. Probst, DENTIST,
WALHALLA, S. C.
Office Over C. W. Pitchford Co.'s Store.
Hours: 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 2 to 6 P. M.

DR. J. H. BURGESS, Dentist,
SENECA, S. C.
OFFICE OVER NIMMON'S STORE, DOYLE BUILDING.
Office Hours: 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 P. M. to 6 P. M.
April 29, 1904.

Wm. J. STEHLING, JR., E. L. HENDERSON, STRIBLING & HERNDON, Attorneys-At-Law,
WALHALLA, S. C.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES TO THEM.
JANUARY 6, 1898.

JAYNES & SHELOR, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
WALHALLA, S. C.
PROMPT attention given to all business committed to their care.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF OCONEE.
In the Court of Common Pleas.
Catherine V. Whitmore et al., Plaintiffs, against
Gertrude Whitmore et al., Defendants.
BY virtue of an order signed by D. A. Townsend, Presiding Judge, in the above entitled action, on the 12th day of July, 1904, all and singular the creditors of the estate of Reuben T. Whitmore, deceased, are hereby required to establish the date, rank and amount of their claims against the estate of the said deceased before me on or by the last day of September, 1904, or be barred.
W. O. WHITE,
Master Oconee County, South Carolina.
July 30, 1904.

Livery, Feed, Sale Stable.

A. P. HOLDEN, Walhalla.
PROMPT SERVICE.
Good Teams, Careful Drivers.

GINNING MACHINERY
B-E-S-T
M-U-R-R-A-Y
Made by Liddell
Not only up with the times, but many years ahead, if other systems are modern.
QUALITY
and
QUANTITY
Get Particulars from
G-I-B-B-E-S
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Please mention this paper.

AIKEN'S CAMPAIGN SPEECH.

THE THIRD DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE TELLS OF HIS STEWARDSHIP.

SOME OF THE THINGS HE HAS DONE.

A Strong and Clear-Cut Contrast of the Principles of the Republican and Democratic Parties.

Following is a full report of the admirable speech delivered by Congressman Wyatt Aiken at the campaign meeting held here recently:

Mr. Chairman: It is with pleasure that I return to you, my fellow-citizens, to thank you for the honor conferred upon me. You are the arbiters of my official conduct, and it is for you to say whether or not this service has been acceptable, and whether our compact shall be renewed.

In the language of Dickens, I assure you "Barkus is willing." I wish to subserve the best interests of my people in all things, even to the extent of accepting renomination. Before touching on such questions as are before the political parties to-day, I ask your indulgence while I refer to my individual work as your representative.

With a Republican majority, mainly from Northern States, which majority is a unit on all important issues, there is little scope for the activity of a Southern Congressman; little chance for legislation in the interest of the South. The most that we can do is to support such general measures as include the South in their beneficial efforts, and record our disapproval of such measures as rob the many for the benefit of the few.

Eloquence and logic are God-given endowments which will ever command respect and admiration, but to swerve from its purpose an instructed Republican majority, they avail as little as does a breath in turning back the ocean's waves. National legislation has become so one-sided, so centralized that we may hope for little that is of benefit to the South, except in an occasional general act. I introduced a bill to increase rural carriers to \$900. My hope of passing it was based on the belief that the rural carriers all over the United States would appeal to their representatives, and create a general demand for the bill. This proved to be the case, and while we did not get the amount asked for we did get an increase to \$720.

Another bill which I introduced and still hope to pass, in case I again represent you, provided for an immigration bureau on Ellis Island to be composed of representatives from the various States, whose duties it shall be to select and send to their respective States desirable immigrants. This was in the interest of thinly populated Southern States, the wealth of which might easily be doubled by developing their resources with a competency of labor. I could not hope by any oratorical effort, even if I had the gift of eloquence, to secure the passage of this bill; but by showing in a business way the importance of building up the producing sections of our country as a means of increasing the general wealth, in which all sections participate, there is a chance for its passage. Our own Legislature, recognizing the necessity for filling in the depleted ranks of our white farmers with desirable white immigrants, created the office of immigration agent, looking to the very ends proposed in my bill.

I have increased the R. F. D. routes in the district since my incumbency from 69 to 94; and bear in mind the fact that I succeeded the most active Congressman on this line in the State; that he worked in fallow ground, selecting such routes as easily met the approval of the department, while the more difficult have fallen to me. I succeeded in reviving and establishing several routes which had been turned down by the department.

By reason of my position on the Pension Committee of the House I have secured numerous pensions for Spanish war volunteers, not only in this district, but in the districts represented by Messrs. Finley, Lever and Johnson and other Southern districts. These pensions had been turned down by the department for one reason or another and would possibly have died in the committee archives but for the personal interest I took in the applicants.

Mr. Aiken here told of his fight in the Walhalla post office matter, appointment of postmaster at Pendleton, securing mail on train No. 11 on the Southern, R. F. D. and star routes, etc., etc.

In recounting these matters I do so in no spirit of boastfulness, but rather as rendering an account to you who have a right to know the details of my service.

Passing from this account of my stewardship I ask your indulgence while I refer briefly to such questions

as are engaging the public mind at this time. If I were asked to express in few words the main points of difference between the two national parties I would say: That Republicans stand for high tariff and extravagance, while Democrats stand for low tariff and economy. The difference between the parties on this question is a difference in degree, the Democrats advocating a reduction and revision of present tariff rates, while the party in power prides itself on "standing pat" on this issue. We do not advocate free trade, but a tariff for revenue only. Most of the criticism to which the Republican party is justly subjected is the outgrowth of protective tariff. In the beginning of our manufacturing era we were told to foster and protect infant industries in order to produce competing plants. This argument is no longer effective, since these infants have grown to be strong and corpulent, and by pooling their interests fix prices to suit themselves while the government holds at bay their foreign competitor. Under the protective tariff American steel bars sold last November in England for less than \$20 per ton. American goods are shipped to Hawaii and Porto Rico by trusts and sold there at prices which enable the American consumer to purchase them there, pay the cost of shipment both ways, and get them at less than they can buy them in the home market.

To protective tariff is due the large surplus that has accumulated in the treasury, which is being deposited without interest in favored national banks. Now, a surplus for an individual, or perhaps a corporation, is a very desirable thing, but a surplus of over one hundred millions of government money, drawn and kept from the avenues of trade, and inviting extravagance and fraud in administration, is a most dangerous menace to popular government. If you paid this tax directly as you do your State and county taxes you would feel the sting of this iniquitous system. As it is, you pay it every tool you use, in every article you wear, at the rate of ten dollars per capita for every man, woman and child in the United States. Think of this. This State's proportionate part of this tax would be about eleven millions per annum, enough to pay for every detail of the State government for a period of at least fifteen years, not including county expenses, and a similar proportion is collected in every other State of the Union. The Republican party protects the trusts by extorting from their foreign competitors exorbitant tariff rates, and the trusts in their turn protect the Republican party by contributing largely to its vote subsidizing fund. Banks having the surplus deposited with them do not pay the government interest, but they pay interest to the Republican party in campaign contributions. This excess of funds in the treasury encourages extravagance and official dishonesty, or tends that way. The last year of Mr. Cleveland's administration cost this government \$418,439,622, while the last Congressional appropriation of Mr. Roosevelt's administration, seven years later, reached the enormous sum of \$781,172,375, or more than 70 per cent in excess of the last year of Democratic rule, and this amount does not include \$50,000,000 appropriated to the Panama canal. During President Harrison's tenure of office he expended an accumulating surplus as dangerous to good government, and he was exercised to find a way to get rid of it.

Not so with the present administration. Its imperial policy affords an opportunity for shoveling it out by the cart load amongst an alien people who pay not a dollar of the tax. Pets of the administration are sent to Hawaii and the Philippine Islands and paid salaries rivaling that of the President himself. The Governor of the Philippines receives \$20,000 per annum, the Commissioners \$15,000, Justices of the Supreme Court \$12,500, Circuit Judges \$7,000 and District Judges \$6,000. In our colonial possessions \$600,000 were spent last year in stamping out cholera, and yet in the Philippines, the center of the trouble, the revenues are scarcely sufficient to pay municipal expenses. By a decree of the President, who, by the way, does his own legislating when it suits him, the civil engineer of the Panama canal gets a salary of \$25,000 per annum. During the last fiscal year \$415 new offices were created at an additional cost of \$5,431,865, most of them chargeable to our "imperial policy."

It is estimated that we have paid out to date \$600,000,000 to get and retain control of our island possessions, while the balance of trade in our favor is nominal. What obligation, moral or otherwise, rests on us to keep up this extravagance? We are not related to these people by consanguinity or affinity. The prospects of commercial advantages are not even a remote possibility. Then why are we their self-constituted guardians? The question is asked what disposition could we make of the Philippines. In answering this I feel very much like exclaiming with the fellow who yoked himself up with a wild steer, "Stop us darn fools." My first policy toward them would be to turn them loose, establishing with them such relations as we have with Cuba, and taking their obligation for such amount as they honestly owe us. This would relieve us of further expense in trying to maintain a government there and preserve peace on the islands. If our people as a whole are wedded to the idea of holding them at any cost I would suggest as a means of remuneration that the doors there be opened to Chinese immigrants, an energetic people, who will build up agricultural and commercial interests. Some of the best informed men with whom I have talked, men who have lived there, tell me that the Chinese is one of the most industrious, while the Filipino is the most indolent and thriftless of our inhabitants there. If, then, it is commercial greed that is actuating us, why not make the most of it?

Now as to pensions. This government paid out during the last fiscal year \$138,360,700 for pensions, and this mammoth amount is little more than a campaign fund. President Roosevelt, acting in his legislative capacity, not an uncommon role for him, decreed that every Federal soldier over 60 years of age is entitled to a pension, his age being accepted as sufficient evidence of disability. Acting under this order, inspired by the President, the Pension Bureau has literally flooded the doubtful States with pension money to the utter neglect of claimants from other States.

I am sorry to say, however, that in the matter of pensions we have little to hope for from either party. The South on the pension question is in very much the same predicament as was an old Virginia farmer during the war, who had been robbed by Federal and Confederate. Walking out one morning and looking over the wreck of what was once his well equipped farm, he said: "Well, I never took no sides in this here war, but I'll be g-darned if both sides haint took me."

It is one of the bitter decrees of fate that the war-impoorished veteran must contribute from the scanty earnings of his feeble hands to the comfort and ease of his conqueror in his declining years. Under Democratic rule we may hope for an economical and judicious distribution of the pension fund, but little more, so much has this appropriation become a vote subsidizing fund, upon which both parties are dependent in a measure for election.

There was a time in the history of this government when "a public office was a public trust." To-day "a public office is a private snare" in the estimation of Republican officials. The salaries of government officials for many instances are so out of proportion with the little work they do that we can readily account for doubled appropriations. One striking example of this extravagance may be seen in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that 192 custom house officers employed at salaries and expenses amounting to \$161,000 collected but \$63,000. At Gloucester, Mass., it costs \$18,489 to collect \$5,132; at Brazos, Texas, it costs \$31,091 to collect \$4,731. These are only a few incidents which might be multiplied until you tired hearing them. Of course there are other ports which pay very much in excess of the cost of collection, but it only goes to show the extravagant methods of protection and the crying necessity for reform in the mode of collecting revenue.

The next great difference between the National parties is on the question of subsidies. The Republican party, not content with making you pay a tax of from 25 to 50 per cent to the manufacturer, would take an additional toll from you to enable the trusts to carry those goods from your centers of trade, at a very low shipping rate, to the door of the competing foreign purchaser. It is a repetition of the old miller's conduct, who said to one of his boys: "John,

you toll that corn?" "Yes, sir," says John. Turning to another, he said, "Tom, you toll that corn?" "Yes, sir," "I believe you are both liars, so I'll toll it myself." A bill providing a subsidy of something like ten millions, a direct gift to the shipping interests, passed the Senate during the last session, and was barely killed in House Committee by the aid of two Republican votes. The bill will be renewed, and so sure as a Republican administration is elected will pass both houses.

In closing let me summarize what we stand for and upon what we hope to win in the next election. We stand for a moderate tariff that will build up commercial interests at home, destroy trusts, and produce only so much revenue as is necessary for an economical administration of the government, as against a high tariff that fosters trusts and extravagant administration of government.

We stand for honesty in office as against corruption that has arisen as a stench in the nostrils of the American people.

We would release the Philippines, holding over their protectorate rights and a claim for such amounts as they justly owe us, thereby putting an end to further expenditures as against an extravagant policy of continuous administration there, entailing the cost of additional hundreds of millions, and bringing us no nearer a solution of the problem. We are for reform complete and entire, not such as the old time-serving minister recommended to his rich and wealthy parishioners when he said: "Brethren, you must repent a little, as it were, be converted in a measure, or you will be damned to some extent."

Our government under Republican rule is fast drifting into that condition which invariably marks the decadence of republican forms of government. We are building up an aristocracy of wealth who know no limits in their demands, who even now hold the destinies of the Republic in their hand and whose arrogance and presumption dictates to the President himself. When so-called popular government is based upon decrees issued from the bank vault instead of the ballot box, labor will be robbed and degraded and liberty itself trampled under foot. Such has been the history of other republics that exist now only in history; such is the trend of events with us.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,
as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on personal advice from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good they can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sheep in South Carolina.
Columbia, July 30.—Some interesting figures are being prepared in regard to sheep raising in this State, which set forth the need of a dog law and a fence law, as well as the cultivation of proper pasture lands. These are of special interest just now, in view of the meat strike and the fact that the butchers are clamoring for South Carolina meat. The figures show that there are in this State over 69,306 dogs, valued at \$437,666. There are also 40,132 sheep, valued at \$111,770, although the latter figures are thought to be somewhat exaggerated. It is also shown that the average yield from sheep in this State was about four pounds of wool, and that the yield from the entire State was a little over 200,000 pounds of wool. These figures will be widely distributed by the State Department of Agriculture and attention is called to the money that could be made off of the wool industry here, as well as the income from the sale to butchers. Next year it is expected that this may cut down the dogs some.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure all diseases arising from disordered kidneys or bladder. Sold by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

Harvesters in Rubber Boots.
Topeka, Kansas, July 30.—Farmers in the wheat belt are harvesting their wheat in rubber boots. Senator McMillan, of Ottawa county, stated that he has within the past week seen hundreds of men wading in water and mud cutting wheat with cradles. The Senator says the merchants in Ottawa county were unable to supply the demand for rubber and hip boots.

Disease takes no summer vacation.
If you need flesh and strength use
Scott's Emulsion
summer as in winter.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York,
and in all drug stores.

Fire at Chicago Stock Yards.
Chicago, July 30.—Fire which momentarily threatened serious proportions started at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning in the yard refinery of Swift & Co. in the center of the packing district at the stock yards. Two-thirds of the structure, which was filled with machinery and inflammable material, was destroyed with an estimated loss of \$150,000. The cause of the fire is not definitely known, but it is believed to have been due to an over-heated dynamo. Prompt work by the fire department, which had made special arrangements for guarding the stock yards section, kept the fire to the building in which it originated, although for a time it was feared the flames would spread to the whole Swift plant.

Foley's Kidney Cure.
Will cure Bright's Disease.
Will cure Diabetes.
Will cure Stone in Bladder.
Will cure Kidney and Bladder Diseases.
Sold by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

Efforts to Arrest the Lynchers.
Solicitor Hildebrand, of Orangeburg, is to be commended for his determination to find the Eutawville lynchings. He is making earnest efforts to place the responsibility for that butchery, and he is sustained by the Governor and the local officers of the law. There appears to have been no excuse for the lynching. The man had been arrested for a minor offense and in default of the payment of a fine of \$5 he was put in the guard house. During the night, before his friends could arrange for the payment of the fine, the door of the guard house was broken in, the prisoner killed and carried off, horribly mutilated, slain and his body thrown in the river.

The Governor promptly took the matter up, and is determined to ferret out the crime if possible. Lynchings almost as horrible have taken place in the State in the past and all efforts to fix the responsibility failed, and we have little hope of any one being convicted for this recent crime. The victim was a negro and that means much. White men will not testify against each other when a negro is lynched. There is an unrighteous sentiment abroad that white men ought not to be convicted for killing negroes. Where it is a case of a white man against a negro, whether a killing or some minor offense, it is almost impossible to secure the conviction of the white man, if he has friends and money.

We wish Solicitor Hildebrand much success in his efforts to punish the offenders in this case. We are glad to see that the daily newspapers, the State and the News and Courier, have spoken out in no uncertain terms in this case, have condemned this high crime, and they are doing everything in their power to sustain the officers of the law in their efforts to find and convict these murderers. There is some hope of the creation of a healthy public sentiment as long as these influential and leading journals express themselves so vigorously on the subject of lawlessness and such crimes as the Eutawville butchery. It is encouraging also to note that the best people of the community have pledged themselves to further the efforts of the Solicitor.—Baptist Courier.

A Whiting Headed.
Dr. Geo. Whiting, a practicing physician of Smith's Grove, Ky., for over thirty years, writes his personal experience with Foley's Kidney Cure: "For years I have been greatly bothered with kidney and bladder trouble and enlarged prostate gland. I used everything known to the profession without relief, until I commenced to use Foley's Kidney Cure. After taking three bottles I was entirely relieved and cured. I prescribe it now daily in my practice and heartily recommend its use to all physicians for such troubles. I have prescribed it in hundreds of cases with perfect success." Sold by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

Big Texas Cotton Crop is Indicated.
Dallas, Texas, July 30.—The Galveston-Dallas News publishes reports from five hundred correspondents from Texas and Indian Territory, detailing the condition of the cotton crop. These reports are of average date July 28, and comparisons are made with conditions at the same time last year. The summary shows the average condition in Texas to be 9.75 per cent better than a year ago. The acreage, as previously reported, is 9.32 per cent larger. The crop is from one to six weeks earlier than last year, averaging three weeks earlier. The fruitage is generally exceptionally heavy.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a medicine free from poisons and will cure any case of kidney disease that is not beyond the reach of medicine. Sold by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

Planters in the lower part of the State have appealed to the Comptroller General to stop the railroads from taking the negro laborers away. They claim that some of the roads have violated the law and they propose pushing the cases against them.

Many persons in this community are suffering from kidney complaint who could avoid fatal results by using Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

Disease takes no summer vacation.
If you need flesh and strength use
Scott's Emulsion
summer as in winter.

Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York,
and in all drug stores.

GLASGOW TO EDINBURGH.

SCOTTISH SCENERY NOW AT ITS GRAND-EST—STIRLING AND ITS CASTLE.

LAND OF HEROISM AND ROMANCE.

The Mountains and Lakes That Were Made Famous by Sir Walter Scott—Memory of Bruce and Wallace.

Edinburgh, June 25.—The distance between Glasgow and Edinburgh is about forty miles; but I did not come the most direct way. I came by the celebrated lakes, Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine, which have been immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in the Lady of the Lake, and through the Trossachs.

We left Glasgow at 8.15 a. m., June 25, and arrived at Edinburgh at 10.15 p. m. The distance covered was about eighty or ninety miles. It is a day long to be remembered. The scenery for beauty and grandeur can hardly be surpassed. Of course, there are longer mountains, for example in Western North Carolina, but I have never seen anything more beautiful and satisfying as far as scenery is concerned. The train carried us to Balloch, on Loch Lomond. Here we took a steamer which carried us over the lake.

It took us about an hour to go over this lake. This is the largest of the Scottish lakes and in some respects its scenery surpasses all the others. It is twenty-five miles long, and about one-fifth of a mile wide, not too wide to cut off the charming scenery on either side. Mountains and beautiful hills are on both sides. There are beautiful little islands dotted all along the way through which the little steamer threads its way. Attractive villages are to be seen—at one of these places, Luss, is a thrilling scene. Here the majestic Ben Lomond (2,192 feet) furnishes a background for the picture. We sail around the rugged Craig Royston in which there is a cave known as "Rob Roy's Prison." We reach Inversnaid too soon, where we land and take a coach which carries us to Stronachlachar.

At Inversnaid there is a splendid picture of the lake and mountains and the overflowing waterfall as it laughingly dashes over the rocks and falls below. The ride in the coach with four fine horses was refreshing indeed—such air I don't remember ever to have breathed—so pure, so exhilarating, so fresh. The scenery continued to be extraordinary—over hill and through valley, with mountains covered with variegated colors, with beautiful streams of the purest water flowing by us, we went on our way. Within about an hour we reached Loch Katrine, where we got lunch.

There are fine hotels all along this route and there are thousands of tourists who pass along this way. We take a little steamer which carries us over this beautiful little lake. It is not near so large as Loch Lomond, but it is just about as pretty. In fact, when you are looking at one from all points of view, you don't see how another could be any prettier. We pass right close by the famous little Ellen's Isle which has been immortalized in the Lady of the Lake by Scott. After sailing over this lake, we again take a coach which carries us over the celebrated Trossachs, ("bristling country")

The ride over the beautifully macadamized road and through this richly wooded and romantic valley is simply inspiring. Mountains are on every side. Highland cattle are in evidence and sheep abound. At every turn there is a new scene—like looking into the kaleidoscope. Nature here gives us an exhibition of her unlimited resources in the way of beautiful and magnificent scenery.

This trip is like going through a fairy land—the lakes and the mountains, the valleys and the woods, the streams and the grass, the heather and the hawthorn, the pure air and the clear water—all combined make one feel like he has seen enough for one day—a picture ever to be remembered.

A lady in our party wondered if heaven could be any prettier than this country. The last coach ride brings us to Abernethy, a little town in a beautiful green valley with a clear stream of water flowing by it and mountains encircling it all around. After remaining here for an hour or so, we board a train for Stirling, where we land about 4 p. m.

This place figures prominently in Scottish history, and was at one time a favorite residence of the rulers of Scotland. It is situated on the Forth river and has at this time about 20,000 inhabitants. We stopped here especially to see the celebrated castle and it is certainly worth stopping to see. It is located on an elevated mound of rock, a natural foundation, right in the midst of a beautiful and fertile valley all around, with mountains on every side in the distance. There is from this castle one of the most beautiful and transporting scenes I have ever beheld. No one who looks out from this point can be surprised that the

Scottish Kings and Queens were fons of this place.

The castle dates back hundreds of years. "In 1301 it was taken by Edward I of England, but it was retaken by Bruce ten years later. James II (1430) and James V (1512) were born in the castle, and here, in 1452, James II stabbed the rebellious Earl of Douglas." In this castle I saw an old and rascally pulpit in which John Knox preached. I also saw the place where the prisoners were incarcerated and where they had only standing room. They were not allowed to see any one except their keeper and were kept here till they died. It would take a week to get a satisfactory conception of one of these large castles. They have so many buildings and apartments. In fact, they were little worlds in themselves.

I saw at Stirling the monument erected to Wallace—rugged and substantial, a striking representation of the man for whom it was erected. I also saw in Greyfriars church yard a monument, beautiful in design and in reality, erected to the two sisters, Margaret and Agnes, who were chained to the ground near the sea for the purpose of being drowned by the rising tide. Rather than give up their faith and their convictions, they gave up their lives. "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life." Noble women! I felt like I was on sacred soil indeed when I stood by the spot where lie the bodies of these two faithful disciples of Jesus. The monument is composed of three figures chiseled out of white marble. Two represent Margaret and Agnes, sitting close to each other, one arm of the former is around the latter and the other hand of Margaret has a Bible in it. Behind them stands an angel in marble. The picture is so striking and so appropriate. The whole is encased in glass. I was sorry I did not visit the grave of Henry Drummond, who wrote Natural Law in the Spiritual World. I had forgotten at the time that he was buried here. His mother is still living in Stirling. I saw the monument erected here to Erskine just in front of the church in which he preached.

After eating dinner at this place we took the train for Edinburgh. This has been a full and interesting day in my life. I sincerely wish that each of the readers of this letter could take this trip.

W. G. Neville.

Quick Relief for Asthma Sufferers.
Foley's Kidney Cure affords immediate relief to asthma sufferers in the worst stages and if taken in time will effect a cure. Sold by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

Remarkable Hallstrom.

Raleigh, N. C., July 30.—Rev. Dr. T. N. Ivey, editor of the Methodist Christian Advocate, has returned from a visit to the hall-smitten district in Scotland county, where 100 farms were swept away. He says the hail made dents in the houses, actually tore the bark from red oak trees and swept away scores of farms, while in other cases the dead stalks of ruined crops alone remained. He further says the hail must have evidently killed persons and stock exposed to it.

POISON'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Best Cough Syrup, Throat Lozenges, etc. Sold by J. W. Bell, Walhalla; W. J. Lunney, Seneca.

The bale of cotton of Deal Jackson, the Albany negro farmer who produced the first bale of Georgia cotton, was sold in New York for 19 cents a pound. The proceeds from the sale go to the Democratic national campaign fund. Mr. Stewart, who bought the cotton in Savannah, labeled it "Parker and Davis," and directed that the proceeds from the sale be so donated.

Blame
No One But Yourself if You Don't Get Well When Sick.

All we can do is give advice. Of course that's easy. But our advice really works for a little more to you than most people's, for we offer to give you the first bottle of our medicine free, if it fails to help you. We could not afford to do this unless our medicine was good. Such an offer, on the wrong kind of medicine, would put a merchant prince in the poor house. Dr. Miles' Nervine, however, as years of experience have proved, is a medicine that cures the sick.

Those whom it cannot benefit—less than one in ten thousand—we prefer to refund their money. All we ask of you is to try Dr. Miles' Nervine. Write us your complaint. If you suffer from sleeplessness, nervous exhaustion, dizziness, headache, muscular twitches, melancholy, loss of memory, weak stomach, poor blood, bilious troubles, epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., we will guarantee to benefit you or refund your money. You are the doctor.

"My son Bert, when in his 17th year, became subject to attacks of epilepsy. He was so nervous that we were compelled to take him out of school. After several months' treatment with Nervine, we gave Dr. Miles' Nervine a trial. Ten bottles restored our boy to perfect health. We could not afford to do this unless our medicine was good. Such an offer, on the wrong kind of medicine, would put a merchant prince in the poor house. Dr. Miles' Nervine, however, as years of experience have proved, is a medicine that cures the sick. Those whom it cannot benefit—less than one in ten thousand—we prefer to refund their money. All we ask of you is to try Dr. Miles' Nervine. Write us your complaint. If you suffer from sleeplessness, nervous exhaustion, dizziness, headache, muscular twitches, melancholy, loss of memory, weak stomach, poor blood, bilious troubles, epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, etc., we will guarantee to benefit you or refund your money. You are the doctor.

FREE Write us and we will mail you a Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Nervine. Write to Dr. J. C. R. Allen, 123 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo. Address: DR. J. C. R. ALLEN, CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.